



JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

Milford, Pa. August 29, 1840.

Terms, \$2.00 in advance; \$2.25, half yearly; and \$2.50 if not paid before the end of the year.

CANDIDATES OF THE PEOPLE.

FOR PRESIDENT:

Gen. William Henry Harrison,
OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

John Tyler,
OF VIRGINIA.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

SENATORIAL.

John A. Shulze, of Lycoming,
Joseph Ritner, of Cumberland,
DISTRICTS.

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|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 Levis Passmore, | 12 John Dickson, |
| 2 Cadwallader Evans, | 13 John M'Keehan, |
| 3 Charles Waters, | 14 John Reed, |
| 4 Jona. Gillingham, | 15 Nathan Beach, |
| 5 Amos Ellmaker, | 16 Ner Middlesworth, |
| 6 John K. Zeilin, | 17 George Walker, |
| 7 A. R. M'Ilvaine, | 18 Bernard Connelly Jr. |
| 8 Robert Stinson, | 19 Gen. Joseph Markle |
| 9 William S. Hendrie, | 20 Justice G. Fordyce, |
| 10 J. Jenkins Ross, | 21 Joseph Henderson, |
| 11 Peter Filbert, | 22 Harmer Denney, |
| 12 William Adams, | 23 Joseph Buffington, |
| 13 John Harper, | 24 James Montgomery, |
| 14 Wm. M'Elwaine, | 25 John Dick. |

Col. Johnson said (in Congress)—
"Who is General Harrison? The son of one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence; who spent the greater part of his large fortune in redeeming the pledge he then gave, of his 'fortune, life and sacred honor,' to secure the liberties of his country. Of the career of General Harrison I need not speak; the history of the West is his history. For forty years he has been identified with its interests, its perils and its hopes. Universally beloved in the walks of peace, and distinguished by his ability in the councils of his country, he has been yet more illustriously distinguished in the field. During the late war, he was longer in active service than any other general officer; he was, perhaps, oftener in action than any one of them, and never sustained a defeat."

County Meeting.

The Democratic Whig citizens of Monroe, and all others in favor of the Election of HARRISON and TYLER, to the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States, and opposed to the multiplied abuses of the present administration (to wit) the Standing Army, the Sub-Treasury Bill, and last but not least the Blood Hound War, are respectfully invited to attend the Whig County Meeting, to be held in the Court-house, in the borough of Stroudsburg, on Wednesday evening the 2d of September, for the purpose of selecting a suitable person as a candidate for this Representative district, and to further the good cause of Harrison and Reform.

JAMES BELL, Jr. JONAS HANNA,
JACOB H. BUTTS, WM. EASTERN,
JOSEPH FENNER, DANIEL L. SHAFFER,
DR. S. WALTON, CHARLES SAYLOR, ESQ.,
MARK MILLER, JACOB SINGMASTER,
JOHN J. PRICE, GEORGE H. MILLER.

Standing Committee.

Stroudsburg, Aug. 28, 1840.

The proceedings of the meeting, in Pike county, were received too late for this week's paper.

We are pleased to learn that Charles Naylor, who both in his seat in Congress and in the primary meetings of the people, has rendered such effectual services, to the cause of Reform, is by a unanimous vote of the Conference of the 3d district, nominated for re-election to Congress, at the ensuing election in October.

This gentleman's very pointed and unanswerable address delivered in our Court-house some weeks since, to judge from the abuse cast upon him, by the advocates of the federal administration, has caused them no little annoyance. The Van Buren men have nominated the man who said that "if he had lived in the days of the revolution, he too would have been a Tory."

The Globe proves Gen. Harrison's cowardice by asserting that he never was wounded in battle—neither was Washington, nor Wellington, nor Murat, nor Caesar, nor Hannibal, nor the Duke of Marlborough, nor General Jackson. Of course they were all cowards.

We are requested by the compiler of the "assessment tables" lately published in this paper to say, that the statement of the valuation of Monroe county, contained in the tabular list furnished to the Legislature by the Secretary of the Commonwealth, was not, prepared by our County Commissioners or their Clerk. It must therefore have been obtained from another source.

The Florida Indians still continue their massacres and depredations in spite of Gen. Van Buren and his army of blood hounds. Six persons were killed on the 8th ult. at Indian Key.

A most dreadful accident occurred on Saturday afternoon last, at Albany—about 5 o'clock, just as the Steamboats were departing for N. Y. and when hundreds of people were crossing the bridge over the Canal Basin, the draw broke and precipitated about seventy persons and three or four horses and carts into the Basin. They fell about twenty feet into twelve feet water. The struggle for life, among the sufferers was brief but awful. Eighteen dead bodies had been recovered and several others are missing. This dreadful loss of life was occasioned by the refractory conduct of an insane man, who was refusing to go with his keeper. His resistance drew a crowd, which blocked up the passage, until the mass of people and carts became too heavy for the draw.

New Jersey.

The right spirit appears to be abroad in this gallant little State. Meetings numerously attended, in which the greatest enthusiasm and zeal are manifested—the one at Stanhope in Sussex county, was addressed by Daniel Webster, Capt. Stockton, and other prominent citizens—the State Convention met at Trenton on Thursday the 20th, and nominated the following ticket for Congress.

JOHN P. B. MAXWELL, of Warren,
JOHN B. AYCRIGG, of Bergen,
JOSEPH F. RANDOLPH, of Middlesex,
WILLIAM HALSTED, of Mercer,
CHARLES C. STRATTON, of Gloucester,
THOMAS J. YORKE, of Salem.

No doubt is entertained of the success of the entire Whig tickets at the ensuing elections in October and November.

New York.

The State Convention assembled at Utica on the 12th ult., unanimously nominated for re-election the present Governor and Lieutenant Governor, William H. Seward and Luther Bradish—an electoral ticket was also nominated, and both tickets were confirmed by an immense meeting of the people who attended the proceedings of the Convention. Prospects of a large Whig majority are truly brilliant.

Latest News from Europe.

By the new Steamers President arrived at New York, and the Acadia at Boston, we have advices from England up to the 4th August—the first made her passage in 16 days, and the latter, touching at Halifax in 12 1-2, and her next voyage the Captain asserts, can be made in 10 days. But little change of importance has taken place either in commercial or financial matters since our previous advices by the Great Western. The weather for some weeks had been fair and the crops quite promising, and it does not appear probable there will be any deficiency. There were rumours of a war among the European powers, on account of the difficulties between Turkey and Egypt, but the momentary uneasiness thereby produced had subsided. Lord Durham, the late Governor General of the Canadas, died on the 28th July. Messrs. Mudge and Featherstonhaugh, the late British Commissioners appointed by the Government to make a preliminary survey of the N. E. boundary, have made their report. It takes broad ground and thus closes "notwithstanding the assertions which during so long a period have been so confidently urged, that the U. S. alone can rightfully claim the territory in question. We hope to have proved that the claim of Great Britain does not, as has been alleged, rest upon vague and indefensible grounds; but that she always had a clear and indisputable title by right and by possession, to the whole of the disputed territory—a title, it is true, which has hitherto been somewhat obscured by its rather complicated history, and by the want of that interest which countries in a state of wilderness sometimes fail to inspire."

All this matter, it will be recollected, is referred to a new commission, composed of both Britons and Americans, who are now actively engaged in the disputed territory.

Disturbances in Spain still continue.

Louis Philippe the King of the French, is said to suffer under a disease of the heart.

The following letter we recommend to the attentive perusal of our readers who have seen or heard of a speech alleged to have been delivered by Mr. Lincoln, a whig member of Congress from Massachusetts. It will be seen, that he denies totally the truth of the material points in the speech published in the Globe, and republished by its kindred prints.

More Forgery.

The Globe has published a speech, purporting to have been delivered by Mr. Lincoln, of Massachusetts, in reply to Mr. Ogle, on the subject of the President's Furniture. Mr. Lincoln has addressed a letter to the editors of the National Intelligencer, in which he declares that he never made use of the language imputed to him in the Globe; we copy the following extract from the letter:

Worcester, (Mass.) July 25, 1840.

Messrs. Gales & Seaton:

I have seen with the utmost surprise, in the Intelligencer of 23d instant, which reached me this morning, several certificates from "Whig members of Congress" on the subject of "a publication in the Globe of the 10th of July, 1840, under the caption of Messrs. LINCOLN and OGLE," and it has now become proper for me, personally, to notice both the certificates and the matter to which they refer. I shall certainly have no controversy with either of the gentlemen who have seen fit to give these certificates. To those of Messrs. Stanley, Allen, and Naylor I have nothing to object. Indeed, to that of the latter, in whom I am happy to recognize a personal as well as political friend, I would myself most willingly have subscribed, and the substantive facts stated by all, so far as respects the procurement of the furniture in the President's House, I no more question than themselves. I have never said, or authorized to be reported, a single word which those certificates gainsay, and I feel entirely conscious of having afforded no cause, on my part, for any interposition between Mr. Ogle and myself.

In the one certificate, however, of Mr. John C. Clark and others, there are expressions to which I feel bound to offer a word of reply. I find it in the following paragraph: "The undersigned do not undertake to say whether Mr. Lincoln used the language imputed to him by the Globe or not, but as he has permitted its publication to remain ten days without public contradiction, we presume he now adopts the language ascribed to him, if he did not originally utter it." If these gentlemen heard the remarks I did, in fact, make on the occasion referred to in the Globe, they must have known I did not "originally utter the language" ascribed to me by that paper in the extract they have taken, nor any thing like it. Or, if they heard my reply to Mr. Ogle a fortnight afterwards, when, upon my return to my seat from a temporary absence, he alluded to the same misrepresentation of my remarks, they must have heard my unequivocal denial of the fidelity of the Globe's report, and frank expression of what I did say on that occasion.

The appropriation under which "it appears from the said vouchers, that more than eighteen thousand dollars were expended in furniture for the President's House between the 4th day of March, 1837, and the 6th of December, 1837," was doubtless made in general terms, with no direction to the specific articles, or the cost at which they were to be procured; and besides having no agency myself in directing the expenditures, I was, in fact, during the whole intervening period between those dates at my residence in Massachusetts. It was for appropriations made since that time, and not for the manner of their application, that I said the committee were responsible. Whatever there has been of prodigality or extravagance in the expenditures, has never been, and will not be justified by me. The item in the bill which gave rise to the discussion, embraced only the pay of the laborers, some ordinary supplies for the cultivation of the grounds, and five hundred dollars for repairs, judged necessary upon the House; and in commenting upon these and the remarks of Mr. Ogle, which they seemed to have called forth, I incidentally only alluded to the House provided by the people, through forty years' legislation of Congress, for the residence of the Representative Chief Magistrate of the nation.

With sentiments of faithful regard, your obedient servant,

LEVI LINCOLN.

Another "Man of Honor."

Mr. Kendall addressed one of his letters begging a dollar from the Postmaster at Sargeantsville, N. J., and received the following reply:

SARGEANTSVILLE, July 11, 1840.

My dear Sir:—I just received your polite letter, dated June 28th, 1840, accompanied with Address and Prospectus for the Extra Globe, in which you solicit my agency and influence for the purpose of procuring subscribers. My feeble efforts could avail but little in your behalf, even should I have been disposed to lend them for the object you have specified in your communication. But I can never feel it compatible with my duty to become in any way the organ of a party, or to lend my influence solely for electioneering purposes.

I hope I shall always be found on the side of Truth and Reform, and to this end, I cannot consent to circulate any views, or give currency to any measures, however distinguished may be the source of their origin, which will in any way impair or invalidate the claims of the illustrious hero and patriot of North Bend.

With due respect to yourself therefore, and a firm determination never to sacrifice principle at the shrine of party devotion, I must beg leave to decline the solicitations of your letter.

I remain, dear sir,

Your friend and fellow citizen,

AMOS HOGELAND.

To Hon. Amos Kendall.

ANOTHER.

Reply of Mr. B. Fohl, P. M. at Rocky Spring, Franklin co., Pa., to Kendall's Circular, ROCKY SPRING, July, 1840.

Amos Kendall, Esq:—

SIR—Your letter dated 28th May, enclosing "an address and prospectus for the Extra Globe" has been received, in which you express a hope "that it may be compatible with my inclination and sense of duty to use them for the purpose of procuring and returning subscribers."

I regret that candor obliges me to inform you that the task you would impose upon me neither harmonizes with my inclination nor comports with my sense of duty. It is contrary to my inclination, because one of the last things of which I could be guilty would be to aid in traducing and defaming, with all the ferocity of a hyena, a man who has done as much for his country as Gen. Harrison—and who is so well suited to the wants of a people who are seeking to regain the blessings of good government. It is further opposed to my inclination, because I recognize in you, sir, a man whose character I cannot admire, and whose interest I am not inclined to promote. The very first page of your history that ever came under my observation, stamps your name with the crime of black treachery and ingratitude towards your "friend in need," Mr. Clay—and in every chapter and verse of the record of your somewhat conspicuous progress since, are to be discovered signals and beacon-lights, warning all honest and "honorable" men not to "follow in your footsteps," and admonishing the people of the danger of placing power in the hands of men who are influenced entirely by the seven principles, whose only grasp is for the "loaves and fishes," or the "spoils of victory."

I also find reason for declining to contribute to your charity box, in my utter disbelief that you speak the truth when you say, in your address, that you are not rich—for I cannot see how a man as fond of money as you evidently are, could let six thousand dollars a year (and hard money, too,) slip through his fingers without laying up some for "a rainy day" such as will be upon you and the rest of the herd about the 4th of March next. Besides your fifty thousand dollars interest in the stock of "the American Land Company," I should think ought, itself, to save you from the humiliation of begging upon so extensive a scale. And in addition to this, I cannot help doubting your statement in your "address" where you talk about your "children" being frightened out of their beds at the noise made near your house by the Whigs. This every body about Rocky Spring laughs at—they all believe that it was you, and not your children, that was frightened. They all know that children are fond of noise, whilst old men are not, and consider it childish in you to attempt to throw the panic of your own mind, produced by a ghost-like shadow of "coming events," upon your innocent children.

So much in regard to my "inclination,"—my sense of duty in connection with your request, still more imperatively enjoins upon me the necessity of declining to comply with your wishes. I find in the instructions issued from the Post Office Department but three days previous to the date of your handbill, that deputy post masters are required not to permit any person to address "handbills" to Post Masters, the object of which is to obtain for them an "extensive circulation free of postage." This practice is pronounced an "abuse which must be corrected" by the deputy post masters putting such handbills in a new envelope and returning it to the person who sent it, charged with letter postage. This, sir, I hold to be sufficient to govern my conduct in reference to your "handbill," and I feel the more ready to obey the legal "instructions" of the Department in this instance, as I am in principle opposed to any one enjoying "exclusive privileges" in this country, whether he be a citizen in the common walks of life, or one grown proud, arrogant, presumptuous, insolent and daring by a long career of public plunder and conspiracy, "unwhipped of justice."

I am, sir, one of your late deputies,
But not your "hireling."

B. FOHL, P. M.

N. B. If you are not satisfied with the candor of this letter, and my aversion to making the Post Office an instrument to subvert the interests of a party, I hereby inform you that my office is at your command; but you must first direct Mr. Niles to "hand it over to some friend of the Administration, who may be inclined to use it for that purpose,"—though in making the charge, some difficulty will be experienced in finding a person upon whom to bestow the office, as the people hereabouts are, mostly, substantially farmers, who want no office, who but seldom turn out at elections, but who now satisfied there is something wrong, and are determined to do their part towards effecting a change in the hope that Old Tip, who delivered the West from the scourge of British and Indian warfare, will be able to rescue the country from the far more injurious warfare of an army of office-holders who, instead of being the servants of the people, have become their masters. I know of but one individual within two miles of Rocky Spring, who still passes for a loco loco, and who might, perhaps, answer to supercede me though, (as I do not wish to deceive you,) I must add that he has said he will not vote for Mr. Van Buren.

B. F.

The following dialogue affords an excellent specimen of the manner in which the office-holders and the administration party in general combat the arguments of the friends of Reform.

That the people are no longer to be deceived by the cry of "You are a Federalist," proceeding from the lips of pretended Democrats who wish to ride on their backs into fat offices and fat jobs, will appear, from the election returns of the great and glorious West in another column.

Plain Questions and Answers.

Between Poor Richard and an Office-holder, with a salary of \$2000 a year.

Poor Richard.—Captain, I see by the papers, that our President has been sending off across the ocean to find out what kind of money the Kings and Emperors take of their people, and how they keep it.—Do you know if he's got any answers yet?

Captain.—Oh, Yes. The U. S. Consuls, you see, have attended to it, knowing it was to help them to get the gold for their salaries.

P. R.—Well, I reckon they got answers to please them then?

Capt.—Why d'ye see—The answers from Hamburg, Bremen, Cuba, Jamaica, Berlin, Frankfurt in Germany, Leipzig in Saxony, Munich, Smyrna, Genoa, Lagaira, Leghorn, and Constantinople, show, that they require every dollar of the people, or revenue in any shape, in specie. Not a single dollar does the Emperor of Austria, the King of Prussia, King of Sweden, the Grand Sultan or any of those arbitrary monarchs, take of their subjects but the real Benton shiners, sir, or the hard silver—they don't touch a dollar, sir, of bank rags, nor don't put a dollar in the banks.

P. R.—Well, Well—I reckon specie must be easy got in those countries, the people get likely wages, there for work, as there is no bank aristocrat. These specie Emperors and Brokers, &c. give fine prices, for work, don't they?

Capt.—Why as to that d'ye see—their subjects don't need as much as ours do here—as things are cheaper there.

P. R.—Well, is land cheap too?

Capt.—Oh—the subjects don't own the land, it all belongs to the Dukes and Lords.

P. R.—What does the word subject mean?

Capt.—Subjects means that they are, under their Kings, Dukes, &c. just like you are under President Van Buren.

P. R.—Why, how long have these subjects been working for their Kings, and Emperors, and Dukes, and Lords, and han't got no land of their own yet?

Capt.—Why, it's some time since I studied geometry but I guess these empires are rather older than the American Revolution.

P. R.—What and the subjects han't earn't any land of their own yet, and yet getting specie for wages—why, how much do they get for a day's work.

Capt.—Why, the President don't report what wages the subjects get, for he thinks the subjects ought not to expect too much from the Government, and he never thought of asking how much they got for their work.

P. R.—Well, I'm sorry our "Democratic President" didn't think a little about the people, while he was learning how the Kings and Emperors take care of themselves. Well, I was asking George Jacobs the other day, who came from Holstein, and he says they only get sevenpence a day for work and board themselves; and there's some in our neighborhood came from Dantzic, from Hamburg and from Bremen, and they say they get from 4 1-2 to 8 pence a day and boarded themselves—they get from 52 to 100 shillings a year and feed themselves. Why, captain, ain't that the reason they can't get to own any land there—they get such starving wages?

Capt.—I'm very busy now, my dear sir, the mail is just coming in—but you ain't going to vote for old Granny Harrison I hope—are you?

P. R.—Why, Captain, you're in a great flutter—I've seen you fore now stop and talk an hour and let all the mails in the country come and go. I wish you just to answer me one question, and if you can't do it, nor none of the office-holders about here, just send on to Amos Kendall, and get him to answer it in the next Extra Globe you give me.

Capt.—Well—what is it? Be quick, for I'm in a hurry.

P. R.—Be patient, Captain—perhaps—you'll have leisure after a while. It is this: How long would it take a man at 7 pence a day and find himself and family, to clear enough to buy 80 acres of land?—And another query is, if it is such a fine thing to have specie wages and low prices, what on earth is the reason that these people are coming over by hundreds and thousands from their specie kingdoms and going to work at a dollar a day in this bankrupt country to get land. What on earth is the reason Captain? Can you tell? And what's the reason the common people own their own land in this country and don't in the specie countries?—What can it be?

Capt.—Pshaw! I see you are a Federalist.

Election Returns.

MISSOURI.

The St. Louis Bulletin of the 15th says:—"We see by the Western Star, that the Vanites have carried Caldwell and Clinton counties. They may probably have a majority of about six in the House of Representatives and three in the Senate. Last year they had a majority of nineteen in the House of Representatives, and six in the Senate. This year, on joint ballot, they will have about nine majority; last year they had 26. Another such reduction and the State is ours."

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Raleigh Register of the 21st says, "We have received complete returns of our late election, so far as the Legislature is concerned, and lack only the vote of Chowan and Tyrrell, to ascertain our exact majority for Governor. It will be seen that out of 170 members the Whigs have carried 104!—being a clear majority of 38 on joint ballot. Of this majority there are 4 in the Senate, and 34 in the House—sufficiently decided in each branch to carry out those measures connected with the great interests of the country. Our present majority for Governor, will appear from the table, is near 8,000—and the counties to hear from, being both White and the core, will swell it up to about 8,500. This is not doing the thing genteely, then, as there is no judge of such matters."

INDIANA.

Complete returns from all but eleven counties except four show a majority for Biggar, the Whig candidate for Governor, of 9983 votes.

KENTUCKY.

Complete returns from all but eleven counties show a majority for Letcher, the Whig candidate for Governor, of 15,084 votes.

ALABAMA.

We have had no Mobile papers for three days. The Nashville papers contain the returns for all the counties but three. The members of